(XLIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2167.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1787.

LONDON, *February* 16.

A VERY extraordinary, and at the ſame time melancholy accident happened on Tueſday, about three o'clock in the afternoon.—A man who drove a cart loaded with hay, as he was paſſing through Cornhill by chance run againſt a gentleman's carriage and although no damage aroſe from it, put the owner in ſo violent a paſſion, that he jumped out of his coach, abuſed the man in very opprobrious terms, and taking the number of his cart, told him, that he would puniſh him in the ſevereſt manner. This had ſuch an effect upon the fellow (who appeared to be a raw countryman) that he inſtantly fell into a fit, and not recovering for ſome time, he was taken to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, where he expired in a few minutes after he was received into the houſe.—This melancholy event ſhould operate as a caution to perſons in the higher line of life, and warn them againſt exerting a ſavage authority over men, who, though inferior in rank, poſſeſs feelings more exquiſite than their ſuperiors.

Among the memorabilia of church-yard literature, the following has been ſent us as deſervedly curious; it is copied from a tomb-ſtone in the church-yard at Cheſter.—"Here lies Miſs Mary Richards, the only *ſurviving* daughter of Mr. John Richards."

March 27. Sedition and anarchy reign at Hoorn in their moſt frightful forms. The Orange party, which is the moſt numerous, on the 13th inſtant, fired upon the armed bugeſſes, when a carpenter had his leg broke. The popular tumult every hour becomes more violent, and we underſtand that the ſtates of Holland have diſpatched two companies of cavalry for the re-eſtabliſhment of tranquillity. Hoorn is one of thoſe ſmall cities which votes in the ſtates of Holland with the equeſtrian order, and the other ſmall cities of the minority.

A letter from Youghall in Ireland, has the following article:—We had very blowing weather on this part of the coaſt, which has done a conſiderable deal of damage amongſt our coaſting veſſels; five were loſt in this harbour, and ſeveral ſmall craft ſaved to pieces, and four veſſels belonging to this harbour are on ſhore about a mile from this port, which we are afraid will be loſt.—Some damage has been done on ſhore, but not ſo much as we expected, as it blew a perfect hurricane for about ſix hours. A fiſhing veſſel was loſt, and the maſter and his two apprentices were drowned, and we are afraid we ſhall hear of a great deal more damage being done. The ſtorm began about ten o'clock in the forenoon of the 14th inſt. and laſted till ſix in the evening.

March 28. The report current at the Hague laſt week, gives an alarming account of the ſituation of North Holland: In many of the villages, and Hoorn and Enkhuyſen in particular, the two parties of *Patriots* and *Stadtholderians* had riſen to ſuch a height, that *vi & armies* was wielded on both ſides, with great fury and deva[illegible]ation.——Much blood had been ſpilt in conſequence, and the magiſtrates had been obliged to abandon their reſpective towns. The ſtates of Holland have ordered general Ruſſel to ſend a detachment of cavalry and infantry, to eſtabliſh peace and harmony amongſt theſe *terrible Mynheers*.—The *patriots*, it ſeems, have been themſelves the cauſe of this confuſion, in endeavouring to promote what they call *a juſt repreſentation of the people in the government*; which being evidently calculated to weaken the prince of Orange's power, rouſed the attention of his friends, who not to be behind hand, aſſailed them from all quarters and obliged theſe *renowned patriots* to act, not as they began on the *offenſive*, but on the *defenſive*.

Friday, by the expreſs deſire of general Elliott, ſome gentleman waited on a refiner in this city, to attend the proceſs of extracting ſome gold and ſilver, actually contained in the braſs cannon, brought up by Mr. Braithwaite, belonging to the Spaniſh floating batteries. The ſilver and gold are intended to be made into medals, to perpetuate the memory of that glorious event.

March 29. A letter from Italy ſays, "The inhabitants of Rimini have lived in the fields during the months of January and February, notwithſtanding the inclemency of the ſeaſon, the earth having been in conſtant motion, and the houſes which appeared beſt able to reſiſt the ſhocks, having ſucceſſively given way to their violence. The great church of St. Francis, the ſumptuous monument of the munificence of the court of Malatteſte, is entirely overthrown; the famous arch of Auguſtus, which ſeemed of ſtrength ſufficient to defy the effects of time for ages to come, is ſplit in the middle; and Trajan's bridge has ſuffered conſiderable damage. The cuſtom houſe is wholly in ruins, and more than 40 perſons loſt their lives from the fall of buildings in the city and its environs."

Extract of a letter from Exeter, March 24.

"Yeſterday came on to be tried here, before Mr. Juſtice Buller, and a ſpecial jury of the firſt gentlemen of the county; a cauſe of a very intereſting and affecting nature, in which a young woman of this town was plaintiff, and a gentleman of property defendant. The action was brought for a breach of promiſe of marriage, under which the defendant had ſeduced the plaintiff, who proved pregnant, and he then married another lady. This cauſe excited the attention of the town to a conſiderable degree, and was conducted by Mr. Dallas, who pled for the plaintiff, with all the eloquence, and power of reaſon; his ſpeech was beautifully pathetic, and replete with the moſt alluring graces of oratory. The general indignation exited by the injury, occaſioned the court (which is uncommonly ſpacious) to be thronged with all the beautiful women of the county, whoſe tears eloquently expreſſed the feelings of tenderneſs and pity. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the effect of this ſpeech upon the audience in general, who burſt into frequent exclamations of applauſe, in deſpite of every attempt made by the officers of the court to ſilence a proceeding ſo uncommon and irregular in ſuch a place; and at the concluſion, the plaudits were for a while inceſſant. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, nearly to the amount of the damages laid, to the unanimous ſatisfaction of the whole town."

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, March 16.

"Our court have revived their treaty with the emperor of Morocco for ten years, by which the port of Larache is to be open for the ſole importation of the wines, fruit and other commodities of this kingdom, in preference to every other nation. The preſent to the emperor on this occaſion is naval ſtores to the amount of 6000l. and the ambaſſador, Muley Abdallah Saibe, is ſent home with them in the Ciſne man of war."

Extract of a letter from Rotterdam, March 23.

"The Prince of Orange Yacht, is gone up the Scheld to Nimeguen, in order to convey his highneſs from thence to this city, from whence he will go over land to the Hague.—His higneſs has reſolved to paſs in a private manner, in order to prevent tumults in the places through which he will have occaſion to paſs, many of the inhabitants being mad with joy on the news of his return, which is expected daily."

A letter from Copenhagen ſays that a fleet of men of war, conſiſting of eight ſhips of the line, and four frigates, which are deſigned to go againſt the Algerines, will be ready to put to ſea by the 23d of April. This fleet is to join the Ruſſians, who are expected to be in the Mediterranean by the middle of May. The ſame letter ſays, that it is expected ſome other Chriſtian Powers will join them, in order to clear the Mediterranean of all piratical veſſels.

April 4. In regard to the commercial treaty it is worthy of remark, that their are many perſons in both England and France, who fancy that ruin muſt reſult from the treaty to their reſpective countries. The Engliſh, not very generouſly, it muſt be confeſſed, lament that if they eſcape ruin, ſtill the treaty will have a bad effect inasmuch as it will prove beneficial to the French; not recollecting, that unleſs the French were to find their account in ſome caſes they never would be weak enough to carry the terms of the meaſure into effect. But, on the other hand, the French apprehend, that the Engliſh will not only be gainers, but that they will be almoſt in every caſe the principal gainers. They, therefore, reprobate the meaſure in *toto*. They conſider the French negotiators as having been over-reached by the Engliſh; and they predict, with no little degree of confidence, the diſgrace of all who were concerned in ſo pernicious a ſyſtem. Such are the oppoſite opinions of perſons on both ſides of the Channel. However, they do not ſtrike forcibly at the merits of this ſyſtem, for diſappointed men muſt be expected to ſpeak the language of chagrin, and factious nations will have their courſe.

Advices from L'Orient ſay, that a conſul, appointed by the American congreſs for the management of commercial affairs, has lately arrived at that port, and has ſent off his credentials to the court of Verſailles.

Short ſtatement of a bill, entitled, "An act for the better preventing vexatious ſuits being brought for the recovery of debts contracted in America previous to the treaty of peace, with the United States."

"It recites, That during the late diſſentions in America, many of his majeſty's faithful ſubjects, in conſequence of their loyalty and attachment to the Britiſh government, have been deprived of their property, and the ſame hath been veſted in ſeveral of the now United States of America, by force of ſeveral acts of confiſcation, and actions have been and may be brought againſt ſome of the ſaid perſons, for debts contracted by them in America previous to ſuch confiſcation, although the property ſo confiſcated was ſufficient to pay and diſcharge the ſame, and by ſuch acts of confiſcation made liable thereto.

"It alſo recites, It is manifeſtly unjuſt, that any perſon ſhould be ſued in any court of judicature within his majeſty's dominions for ſuch debt or demand which has or might have been ſued for and recovered out of ſuch confiſcated property; yet doubts have ariſen, whether any ſufficient remedy is provided for the ſame by the ordinary courſe of law."

"It therefore enacts, That it ſhall be lawful for any of his majeſty's courts in Great-Britain, or in any of his majeſty's colonies, in which any action is brought againſt any of his majeſty's faithful ſubjects whoſe property in America hath been confiſcated by force of any act of the United States, for any debt contracted in America, prior to ſuch confiſcation, to order the proceedings in ſuch action to be ſtayed upon the application of the defendant or defendants, in caſe it ſhall appear, to the ſatisfaction of the said court, that the debt was contracted in any of the ſaid late colonies, and that the defendant was poſſeſſed of property in the ſaid United States of ſufficient value, at the time of the confiſcation thereof, to diſcharge the ſaid debt, and that ſuch property was by ſome act of confiſcation made ſubject and liable to the payment thereof; and to make ſuch further order, from time to time, for continuing the ſame, as ſhall be deemed juſt."

SALEM, *May* 5.

The brig Betſy, captain Clifford Byrne, arrived in this port on Wedneſday laſt, in forty-ſeven days from Cadiz.

On the 11th of March captain Byrne was in company with the maſter of an Engliſh veſſel (captain Seagrove) in Cadiz bay, who left Algiers in January, and informed him, that while he lay at Algiers captains Stephens and Obrien (American gentlemen in captivity at that place) dined on board with him; that they lived at the houſe of a French merchant, and paid two dollars a month for their liberty; and that captain Stephens's crew were all in the king's houſehold, waiting-men to his majeſty, who is exceeding fond of them.

Captain Seagrove further informed captain Byrne, that he went to Mazagan (in the emperor of Morocco's dominions) to load with corn, but was ordered to quit that place within twelve hours, as it was a free port for the Americans only.

BOSTON, *May* 4.

The commiſſioners appointed by the general court to promiſe pardons, &c. to a certain deſcription of perſons concerned in the late rebellion, have given notice, that "Seven hundred and ninety, whoſe names will be lodged in the ſecretary's office, have receive a promiſe of indemnity, and the chief of them, without any reſervation whatever,"—that "the commiſſioners, in the proſecution of their buſineſs, have directed their inquiries to the occaſion of the inſurrection and rebellion which has taken place. The reſult of this inquiry has been a conviction, that among a variety of cauſes which have been co-operating to produce ſo much evil, public and private debts, and the latter eſpecially, have been the moſt operative—that an undue uſe of articles of foreign growth and manufacture, has been the principle cauſe of this accumulation of debts:" And that "from what appeared of the diſpoſition of the people with whom they had buſineſs to tranſact, there is a flattering proſpect, if an uniform ſyſtem of government ſhould be purſued, if ſo many examples, and ſo many only, ſhould be made, as will be neceſſary to produce a conviction, that government muſt and will be ſupported; and if the mercy of government ſhould be extended to the qualified ſubjects of it,—that in thoſe counties, which have been lately torn by diſſention, government will be more firmly eſtabliſhed, than it has been at any period ſince the revolution."

NEWBURY-PORT, May 2.

A gentleman at New-York relates the following account for fact, he having it from ſuch authority as puts the truth of it quite out of diſpute: "A Mr. Shackford ſome time ſince from Piſcataqua, having the misfortune of diſcontent with his wife, left that place for Surinam; on his arrival there, he left the veſſel he firſt ſailed in, and took the command of

one for Europe; he performed his voyage and gave ſuch ſatisfaction to his owners, that they gave him a cutter-built ſloop of about 15 tons; with her he returned to Surinam ALONE after a paſſage of 35 days; when he arrived there the novelty of the expedition excited unuſual ſurpriſe, ſo far as to induce the government to take notice of the fact. Suſpicions prevailed of his having dealt unfairly by the people who were ſuppoſed to have come out with him; but he produced his papers and journal, and proved his integity ſo far to the ſatisfaction of his examiners, that they permitted him to take another man on board and proceeded to St. Bartholomew's, where he arrived in ſafety, and now follows the coaſting buſineſs from that iſland."

ALBANY, May 3.

The following order of the Governor of Quebec, for opening a commercial intercourſe between the United States and that province was handed us by a gentleman from Fort George, on Sunday laſt.

GUY LORD DORCHESTER,

Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Quebec, &c &c.

To Thomas Ainſly, Eſq. Collector, and Thomas Scott, Eſq; Comptroller, and others, Officers of the Cuſtoms of the Province of Quebec.

L. S. IT being repreſented to me, that a commercial intercourſe may be carried on between this province and the neighbouring ſtates, to the advantage of this province and of Great-Britain, under certain reſtrictions, by land and the inland navigation on the route and communication through Lake Champlain.

You are accordingly authoriſed and required (until ordinances can be made for the more fully regulating the ſaid inland trade with the neighbouring ſtates) to permit the free importation, by that route, of maſts, yards, bowſprits, ſpars, oak or pine plank, boards, ſuttocks, ſhip-timber, hoops, ſtaves, ſhingles, clapboards, or any other ſort of lumber, pitch, tar, turpentine, tallow, or any kind of naval ſtores, hemp, flax, and their ſeeds, wheat, rye, Indian corn, peas, beans, potatoes, rice, oats, barley, and all other ſpecies of grain, horſes, neat cattle, ſheep, hogs, poultry, and all other ſpecies of live ſtock and live proviſions, and whatever elſe is the growth of the ſaid ſtates.

And you are alſo authoriſed and required, to permit the free importation from this province, into the ſaid ſtates or either of them, of any article of the growth, produce or manufacture of this province, or of any other the dominions of Great Britain, and furs, peltries of every kind excepted,

And you, and the ſeveral officers concerned, are at the ſame time ſtrictly charged and ordered, in all things to conform yourſelves to the act of Paliament granting authority to his majeſty for iſſuing his royal order in council, for regulating the trade between the dominions of Great-Britain and the United States of America, and to the order and directions contained in his Majeſty's orders in council, reſpecting all importations into this province by ſea, and to cauſe the ſeveral laws made for the preventing the bringing any foreign rum or ſpirits, or (except from Great Britain) any goods or manufactures of any foreign European country, or of Aſia, into this province, or any other of the Britiſh provinces and colonies, to be duly and effectually enforced.

Given under my hand and ſeal, at arms, at the Caſtle of St. Lewis, at Quebec, the 18th day of April, in the 27th year of his Majeſty's reign and in the year of our Lord, 1787.

(Signed) DORCHESTER.

By his Exellency's command,
HENRY MOTZ Sec'ry,
A true copy.
HENRY POPE.

NEW-YORK, *May* 14.

By a gentleman from Lake Champlain, we are informed, that Shays, Day, Wheeler, and parſons (principals in the late rebellion in the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts) were at Crownpoint, on the 1ſt inſtant, collecting all the force they could at that place—that he heard Shays and Day declare, that they were then going into thoſe parts of this ſtate and Vermont which border on Maſſachuſetts, where their friends had embodied great numbers of men, who were only waiting for their preſence to commence immediate hoſtilities. The gentleman adds, that the perſons above named, and thoſe who have eſpouſed their cauſe, treat the proclamations which have been iſſued for their apprehenſion with the utmoſt contempt, and even boaſt that the friends to government dare not attempt to put them into execution—but we would adviſe them not to truſt too much to their temerity, leſt they ſhould have reaſon to repent it when too late.

ALEXANDRIA, *May* 24.

By the poſt from Fort Pitt we learn, that on the 9th inſtant, near the mouth of Wheeling, the Indians killed three whites, and took another priſoner, that at the ſame time, at the mouth of the weſt fork of Monongalia, there were 15 or 16 more miſſing, who are ſuppoſed to be either killed or taken priſoners, as they have not been heard of ſince.

RICHMOND, *May* 24.

Extract of a letter from Mercer county (in the diſtrict of Kentucky) dated February 24, 1787.

"The Indians have been very troubleſome on the frontiers of Kentucky, many of the out-ſettlers are moving in very faſt. A few days paſt a company of militia turned out after them, killed ſeven and wounded four or five, without the loſs of a ſingle man."

About the firſt inſtant, the Grange, in company with a ſhip from Glaſgow, fell in with a ſchooner upon the banks of Newfoundland with only her foremaſt ſtanding, her mainmaſt having gone off by the board, and all her ſails and ſpars entirely ſwept away; ſhe had on board 50 or 60 puncheons of Jamaica ſpirits, and a few hogſheads of ſugar; finding ſhe made but little water, the mate and two or three of the ſhip's hands got on board of her and raiſed a jury-maſt, by which means they brought her ſafe into Portſmouth; there being no perſon nor papers on board, we are unable as yet to tell what port ſhe belongs to.

On Wedneſday a boy arrived at Norfolk, from the mouth of Patowmack; he ſays he belonged to the ſchooner from St. Bartholemew's, which was caſt away on Smith's point, and that all the crew periſhed but himſelf; there were two paſſengers on board, a captain Brown belonging to Philadelphia, and Mr. Connelly, of Norfolk.

It has been ſince reported, that more of the crew have been ſaved, which we hope may be the caſe.

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 31.

The deputation from this ſtate to the convention now ſitting in Philadelphia, is as follows:

The honourable James M'Henry, Daniel of Saint Thomas Jenifer, Daniel Carroll, John Francis Mercer, and Luther Martin, Eſquires.

On Saturday laſt the general aſſembly of this ſtate adjourned, the houſe of delegates to the firſt day of October, and the ſenate to the firſt Monday of November next, after having paſſed the following laws:

A LIST of LAWS paſſed APRIL SESSION, 1787.

1. An act for quieting the eſtate of William Carmichael in Rouſby's Recovery, and confirming his title to the ſame.

2. An act for laying out roads from Snell's bridge and Green's bridge, on Patuxent, to the bridge over Patapſco falls, near Ellicott's lower mills.

3. An act to make valid the proceedings of the commiſſioners of the tax for Dorcheſter county.

4 An act for the more effectual remedy of extinguiſhing fire in Baltimore town.

5. An act to enable John De Butts to deviſe lands to his relations on the condition therein mentioned.

6 An act to inveſt Sarah Marſhall with power to convey the land therein mentioned.

7. An act for the relief of William Marſh Catrup, late collector of the taxes for Talbot county.

8. An act for the relief of Jane Nichols.

9. An act to revive and make valid the proceedings of the veſtry of Saint Peter's pariſh in Talbot county.

10. An additional ſupplement to the act to prevent the exportation of unmerchantable tobacco.

11. An act to aſcertain the allowance to the members of the general aſſembly to defray the expences of their attendance.

12. An act to empower the juſtices of Frederick county to aſſeſs and levy a ſum of money on ſaid county to finiſh the building of their court-houſe.

13. A ſupplement to an act, entitled, An act to open and eſtabliſh a public road in Dorcheſter county.

14 An act to empower William Berry Warman, a minor, adminiſtrator with the will annexed, and reſiduary legatee, of William Berry, deceaſed, to ſell the lands therein mentioned, and to apply the money ariſing therefrom.

15. An act for the relief of Robert Peacock.

16. A ſupplement to the act for the ſpeedy recovery of ſmall debts out of court.

17. An act for the relief of Peter Green and Bennett Hamilton of Charles county.

18 An act for the relief of Thomas Morton of Montgomery county.

19. An act for veſting an eſtate for life in Henry Rozer, and eſtates in fee-ſimple in Eleanor Rozer, the daughter of Thomas Whittenhall Rozer, deceaſed, and in the heirs of Notley Rozer, ſon of the ſaid Henry Rozer, in ſundry lands therein mentioned.

20. An act to incorporate a company for the inſurance of dwelling houſes and other buildings from loſs or damage by fire.

21. An act to grant to Oliver Evans for a term of years the ſole and excluſive right of making and ſelling within this ſtate the machines herein deſcribed.

22. An act to appoint commiſſioners to make a correct ſurvey of the town of Upper Marlborough in Prince-George's county.

23. An act to lay out ſeveral turnpike roads in Baltimore county.

24. An act veſting power in the truſtees of the charity ſchool in St. Peter's pariſh in Talbot county to convey the lands therein mentioned for the benefit and uſe of the poor of Talbot county.

25. An act declaring the treaty of peace between the United States and his Britannic majeſty the ſupreme law within this ſtate.

26. An act for the relief of Belain Poſey.

27. An act extending the time for making returns of certain certificates and plats.

28. An act to enable the judges of the court of appeals, and the judges of the general court, to continue certain cauſes therein meationed.

29 An act to ſtreighten and amend the poſt road from Havre de Grace to Baltimore-town.

30. An additiopal ſupplement to the act, entitled, An act for the enlarging the powers of the high court of chancery.

31. An act to remove the market-houſe at the Head of Elk and eſtabliſh the ſame, and for the advancement and regulation of the ſaid town.

32. An act to revive and aid the proceedings of Caroline county court, and to ſuſpend the erecting of the public buildings in Caroline county.

33. An act to prevent the inco veniencies ariſing from ſlaves being permitted to act as free.

34 An act reſpecting inſolvent debtors.

35. An act to aid the proceedings of the commiſſioners of George-town, in Kent county.

36. An act for the appointment of, and conferring powers in, deputies from this ſtate to the federal convention.

37. An act to empower Sarah Buchanan, executrix of Archibald Buchanan, deceaſed, Alexander Cowan, Thomas Sim Lee, Daniel of Saint Thomas Jenifer, and Benjamin Nicholſon, to ſell and diſpoſe of certain lands for the purpoſe herein after mentioned.

38. An act veſting certain powers in the commiſſioners of the tax of Anne Arundel county.

39. An act to repeal the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of governmen'.

40. An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.

41. An act to empower the juſtices of Waſhington county to aſſeſs and levy a ſum of money on the property of ſaid county for the purpoſe of finiſhing the priſon in Waſhington county.

42. An act to procure a permanent fund for the debt due from this ſtate to Meſſieurs Vanſtaphorſt.

43 A ſupplement to the act, entitled, An act reſpecting ſurplus lands.

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, in Annapolis on Wedneſday the 13th of June, for ready money,

A GRAY Mare, whoſe ſire was Old Badger, 7-8 blooded; and three Filly's, one from colonel Lloyd's Traveller, one from Young Badger, the other from a horſe belonging to Mr. William Thomas of the Othello breed; their dam was from a full-blooded horſe in Virginia, called Hector.—Alſo, 1-2 dozen of mahogany chairs, a handſome cheſt of mohagany drawers, with a cabinet in the upper drawer with ten drawers in it; a neat mahogany Pembrooke table, and ſeveral other articles.

1 WILLIAM BROWN.

Annapolis, May 29, 1787

JUST IMPORTED, in the CHARLOTTE, Captain ANDREWS, from London,

AN aſſortment of European and Eaſt India Goods, ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon, amongſt which are, elegant ſets of glaſs and earthen ware, mahogany furniture, &c. &c. To be ſold on reaſonable terms for ready caſh or tobacco only.

1 CRACROFT and HODGKIN.

Lancaſter, Pennſylvania, May 1, 1787.

To the PUBLIC.

EVERY, perſon attached to the intereſt of America, will admit that the eſtabliſhing manufactures therein will greatly promote its welfare, and as the ſubſcriber is deſirous of contributing his mite for ſo laudable a purpoſe, he hereby informs the public, that he has and means to continue to carry on the bruſhmaking buſineſs in all its branches, and to enable him to accompliſh his endeavours, he requeſts thoſe who have it in their power to ſave all the hog's briſtles they can, and he will appoint perſons in every town and county to receive ſuch briſtles as ſhall be brought to them, and to give the higheſt price for the ſame, and although the article may not appear of conſequence to ſome, yet he can aſſure the public, that many hundred pounds are exported in ſpecie annually to Great-Britain in payment for ſaid article, therefore hopes that every true lover of his country will uſe his endeavours to enable him to ſave at leaſt his proportion of the ſaid manufacture for the benefit of himſelf in particular, and America at large. (3w)

1087 JOHN FISHER.

Board of Treaſury of the United States,

May 17th, 1787.

The United States in Congreſs having directed the Commiſſioners of this Board, to take the moſt effectual meaſures, for ſettling the accounts of the ſecret and commercial Commitees of Congreſs.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the accounts of the ſaid Committees, having been arranged, as far as the materials furniſhed by the reſpective parties, will enable them to proceed in that buſineſs; it has become neceſſary, to adopt immediate meaſures for cloſing theſe tranſactions. All perſons therefore, who have received public money from the general treaſury, in purſuance of engagements entered into with the ſecret and commercial Committees of Congreſs, and who have not accounted for the ſame, are hereby required, to render and adjuſt their reſpective accounts within three months, computed from the preſent date; at the expiration of which time, proceſs will be commenced againſt ſuch as neglect this notice.

SAMUEL OSGOOD,
WALTER LIVINGSTON,
ARTHUR LEE,
} Commiſſioners.

1

Treasury of the United States,
MAY 14th, 1787.

THE commissioners of the board of treasury of the United States, give notice, That on the 21st day of September next, will be exposed to sale, at the place where the United States in Congress may hold their sessions—The following townships and lots of lands in the western territory, which were surveyed last year, under the direction of the geographer-general of the United States, viz.

FIRST RANGE.
No. 3, containing 4,350 acres.

SECOND RANGE.
No. 1, containing 1,386.
2, 5,434.
3, 8,598.
5, 21,139.
6, 23,040.
7, 23,040.
8, 22,886.
9, 18,644.

THIRD RANGE.
No. 1, containing 6,596.
2, 11,797.
3, 14,482.
5, 23,040.
6, 23,040.
7, 23,040.
8, 23,040.
9, 23,040.
10, 23,040.
11, 23,040.
12, 23,040.

FOURTH RANGE.
No. 1, containing 4,574.
2, 21,350.
3, 23,040.
7, 23,040.
8, 23,040.
10, 23,040.
11, 23,040.
12, 23,040.
13, 23,040.

The admirable quality of these lands, and the favourable climate in which they are situated, are too well known to need description. The conditions of sale are as follow, viz.

1st. The townships or fractional parts of townships throughout the different ranges, will be sold either entire or in lots in alternate order; that is to say, where a township or fractional part of a township is sold entire, the next will be sold in lots, agreeably to the ordinance of the 20th of May, 1785.

2d. The lands are not to be sold under a dollar per acre, payable in gold or silver, or any of the securities of the United States.

3d. The purchasers are to pay the charges of survey, which are to be estimated at thirty-six dollars in specie, or certificates as aforesaid for every township; and in the same proportion for fractional parts of townships or lots; this payment to be made at the sales, and in case of failure, the lands to be again exposed to public auction.

4th. One third of the purchase money is to be paid at the time of purchase; and the remaining two thirds in three months after the date of the sale; on which payment a certificate shall be given by the treasurer of the United States, which shall entitle the person to whom the same is given to receive from the commissioners of this board a proper title; provided, that if the second payment is not made at the time above specified, the first payment is to be forfeited, and the land on which the forfeit accrued be again set up for sale.

5th The plots of the townships will be marked by subdivisions into lots of one mile square or 640 acres, and numbered from 1 to 36; and out of each township Lot No. 8, 11, 26, and 29, are to be reserved for future sale; Lot No 16 for the maintainance of public schools within the respective townships, and out of every fractional part of a township, as many lots of the same number as shall be found therein, There will also be reserved to the United States, one third part of all gold and silver, lead and copper mines.

Proper maps and descriptions of the lands will be exhibited at the time and place of sale, and the sales will continue from day to day until the whole are sold.

SAMUEL OSGOOD,
WALTER LIVINGSTON,
ARTHUR LEE,
} Commissioners.

1

Baltimore, May 21, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that agreeable to an act of Assembly, for establishing an Insurance Fire Company in Baltimore-town, that the subscription is full, and that the 2d Monday in July next, at the court-house, is the day and place appointed for choosing of Directors or Trustees of the said company, of which all persons interested are to take notice.

1 WILLIAM SMITH,
Matthew Levi PHILIP ROGERS,
JOHN MERRYMAN.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
May 26, 1787.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince George's county, the 10th day of April, a Negro fellow, about 19 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made and of a black complexion, named LUKE, he had the end of his right thumb shot off, is round faced and turns out his toes in walking; had on when he went away, a country cloth jacket and breeches. Whoever takes up the said negro, and brings him home, shall have the above reward, paid by

Jon 716 LEVI GANT.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Duckett, in Prince-George's county, taken up as a stray, a bright bay HORSE COLT, three years old, neither docked nor branded, about twelve hands and an half high, with a small star in his forehead. The owner may have him on proving property and paying charges.

2

April 12, 1787.

TAKEN up as a stray by Charles Walker Benney, living in Talbot county, a sorrel HORSE about fourteen hands and an half high, appears to have been seven years old last spring, has no brand or flesh mark except a star in his face. The owner is desired to prove his property pay charges and take him away.

2

May 15, 1787.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 14th of August next, at Montgomery court-house, if not sold at private sale, if sold at private sale public notice will be given,

A VALUABLE tract of land containing about 491 acres, situated and lying in Montgomery county, near the head of the sugar lands, within one and an half miles of Patowmack, thirty miles above George-town, and about eighteen miles above Montgomery court-house; the land is well watered and timbered, and plenty of good meadow land, some cleared and in grass; the improvements are, a good dwelling house and kitchen adjoining, a quarter, corn house with stables underneath, a milk house, tobacco house, and barn, a good apple orchard, about four hundred bearing trees, with a number of peach and cherry trees, and there is another settlement on the land with a young orchard and some buildings, which is under rent for sixteen hundred pounds of tobacco, about three hundred and fifty acres of said land in good woods, and the greatest part mixt with small hickory; one third of the purchase money to be paid on taking possession, and four years credit given for the remaining two thirds, on giving bond with approved security. Either part, or the whole of the said land will be sold, which may best suit the purchaser. Young negroes will be taken in payment at a reasonable price. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the land by applying to the subscriber, living thereon.

w 3 3X CHARLES COOLEY.

Charles county, May 8, 1787.

FOR SALE,

A VERY valuable tract of land, situated on Patuxent river, in Prince-George's county containing four hundred and twenty acres, more or less, six miles above Benedict, and about the same distance from Lower Marlborough; on the land are, a large dwelling house with four rooms on a floor, a very good kitchen meat and corn house, with stables under it, two orchards of excellent fruit, a variety of the best kind of cherries, peaches, plumbs, and pears; about twenty five acres of very good meadow may be made at a small expence; fine fish and oysters are caught in abundance within a quarter of a mile of the door; the plantation is in good repair, and possession would be given next fall. Cash, good bills of exchange, tobacco, or approved bonds will be taken in payment. A very reasonable credit will be allowed the purchaser for great part of the purchase money upon giving bond with approved security. An indisputable title will follow the land.

w 3
3X WALTER T. HARRISON.

May 10, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having just claims against the estate of Mr. Matthias Hammond, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to bring them in legally authenticated that they may be adjusted and paid by the subscriber, and all persons indebted to said estate are desired to come and settle the same with

w 3
3X PHILIP HAMMOND, executor.

Charles county, Piccawaxon, April 30, 1787.

TAKEN up a-drift, in Patowmack river, near Pope's creek, by my negro man, a ROW-BOAT, strong and well built, twelve feet keel and six feet in the beam, ring bolted head and stern, a piece of rope to the head bound with canvas, appears to be only one year old. The owner may be informed of other particulars by applying to

w 3
3X JAMES COBRELL.

Port-Tobacco, April 17, 1787.

TO BE RENTED,

A LARGE and commodious store-house, with a good cellar and compting-room, lately in the occupation of Messieurs Nicholas and Valentine Peers. Any person inclinable to rent it may have possession immediately.

4 DANIEL JENIFER, jun.

Annapolis, May 15, 1787.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the 5th of June next, for ready money only, at the subscriber's house on the mouth of South river,

VARIETY of household furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, feather beds and bedding, glass and china ware, kitchen and plantation utensils, three cows, and two horses, with a single horse chaise; likewise a parcel of books of approved authors in English, French and Latin, some of them adapted for the use of schools, with many other articles not mentioned. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

3X MARY THOMAS.

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For September, October, November, December, and January, Price 1/10 each, to be SOLD at the Printing-Office, where SUBSCRIPTIONS, at 20/ a Year, are taken in.

7

May 19, 1787.

To be sold, at public vendue, on Tuesday the 14th of August next, on the premises, for cash, or short credit on bond and interest with approved security, if required,

PART of three tracts or parcels of very valuable land, the one called Cheney's Adventure, another James's Choice, and the other Wolf's Bite, containing in the whole one hundred and fifty-five acres; this land is situated on Patuxent river, in Prince George's county, is well watered, having a fine mill-seat thereon, and abounds in timber of the best quality for all kinds of uses, is about 16 miles from Annapolis, 14 from Upper Marlborough and Bladensburg, and 8 from Queen-Anne; the improvements are a small dwelling house, corn house, tobacco house, and other necessary out houses; a valuable and large quantity of meadow may be made thereon at a small expence, part thereof being already drained and cleared. Also the tract of land whereon the subscriber now lives, in the Fork of Patuxent in Anne-Arundel county, containing 203½ acres, equally valuable with the above land, and pretty well improved, to be sold on the premises, on the 3d day of July next. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the land before the day of sale, by applying to Stephen Basford, living on the same. The title is indisputable. Any further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

2 EDWARD STEWART.

Annapolis, May 23, 1787.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Britannia Yacht, captain Hunter, from London, and to be SOLD, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or country produce, by

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

At their Stores in Annapolis and Port-Tobacco,

A LARGE and general assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present season. Also a quantity of Porter, Dorchester Ale, Sherry, very old Mountain, and Porte Wine, in bottles. They have likewise for sale, a complete iron Crane, made to purchase two tuns, well calculated for a public wharf or warehouse.

2

Prince-George's county, May 16, 1787.

I HAVE about one thousand pounds first cost of goods on hand, which I will sell at a low advance for cash, bills, tobacco, or flour, and will give a reasonable credit. 2 JOSEPH NOBLE BAYNES.

Final Settlements for Sale.

ANY gentleman that wants to purchase Final Settlements of any kind, may be supplied on reasonable terms. Credit will be given on approved security. Letters addressed to the subscriber, at Philadelphia, will be duly attended to.

2 HUGH PATTON.

May 15, 1787.

By the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the PATOWMACK COMPANY,

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the power and authority vested in them by the act for opening and extending the navigation of Patowmack river, all the shares in the company, on which the requisitions heretofore made by the board have not been paid, will be offered for sale at auction; such of them as were subscribed for in Virginia, at the court-house in Alexandria, on Tuesday, the 26th of June next, between the hours of eleven and twelve; and such of them as were subscribed for in Maryland, at Shuter's tavern, in George-town, on the day following.

By order of the board,
2 JOHN POTTS, jun. secretary.

ORNAMENTAL and plain plaistering executed in the neatest manner, and on reasonable terms, by

WILLIAM FOXTON.

GLAZING and painting in oil or water colours, by

2 FREDERICK KRAMER.

Mount Vernon, May 8, 1787.

IN consideration of the scarcity of cash, and the desires of many, to send mares to the general's jacks, who are unable or unwilling to pay the sum of five guineas, I am authorised to declare that these jacks, viz. ROYAL GIFT, and the KNIGHT of MALTA, will cover the remaining part of the season (which now suits them best) at five pounds, or eight barrels of corn; and to add, that if those who have already had mares or jennies, incline to send more, the difference between five guineas and five pounds shall be allowed in payment for the latter. The terms in all other respects are the same as have been advertised.

2 JOHN FAIRFAX, overseer.

Annapolis, April 3, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Joseph Eastman, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those that have claims against said estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved, to

8w
8X JAMES WILLIAMS, administrator.

ORNAMENTAL and plain plaistering in all its various branches, executed in the most expeditious and neatest manner, by

w 3 RICHARD THARP.

N. B. Applications from the country will be duly attended to.

3X

An ACT for the ſettlement of public accounts, and to appoint perſons to collect the debts due to perſons convicted of treaſon, and for a ſpecific performance of certain contracts made by Britiſh ſubjects previous to the revolution.

WHEREAS a number of citizens have claims againſt Britiſh merchants trading to this ſtate before the revolution, and ſince peace thoſe merchants have appointed factors or agents to collect the debts due to them from the citizens of this ſtate, and thoſe factors or agents never having notified by public advertiſement, or otherwiſe, their power to adjuſt the debts of ſaid merchants, thoſe citizens who have claims againſt them are unable to obtain a ſettlement of their accounts, and it being neceſſary to ſecure, as far as poſſible, to our citizens their juſt debts,

Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That all ſuch factors or agents, or their principals, now within this ſtate, unleſs bond with ſecurity be given as herein after directed, ſhall, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next, lodge with the auditor a liſt of all balances due to ſuch merchants upon oath, and any ſuch factor, agent or merchant, who ſhall hereafter come into this ſtate ſhall, within four months from the time of coming into this ſtate, lodge with the auditor a liſt upon oath of balances due to ſuch merchants, and if they ſhould neglect to deliver ſuch liſt as aforeſaid, then it may be lawful for the debtors of ſuch merchants to plead the noncompliance with this act, and the ſeveral courts of juſtice within this ſtate are hereby directed not to proceed, after the firſt day of Auguſt next, to give judgment againſt any citizen of this ſtate on any action brought by any of the ſaid merchants, or their agents as aforeſaid, unleſs they produce a certificate from the auditor certifying that this act has been complied with.

And be it enacted, That every factor or agent appointed to collect debts due before the ſeventeenth day of October, ſeventeen hundred and eighty, by citizens of this ſtate to ſubjects of Great Britain, and every ſuch Britiſh creditor, if he ſhall collect, ſhall give bond to the ſtate with ſuch ſecurity and in ſuch penalty as the chancellor ſhall approve, with condition, that he will ſatisfy and pay all juſt debts due from ſuch creditor to any citizen of this ſtate, ſo far as debts ſhall be collected by him; and no debtor of any ſuch Britiſh creditor ſhall be obliged to pay his debt before bond be given as hereby required, and if bond and ſecurity ſhall be given as aforeſaid, then the Britiſh merchant, agent or factor, ſhall not be obliged to return the liſt as is herein before directed.

And, Whereas numbers of accounts and claims againſt perſons whoſe property has been confiſcated by this ſtate, have been laid before the auditor to be approved and paſſed for payment thereof, and many of them have been and ſtill may be rejected for want of the neceſſary evidence to ſatisfy the auditor of the juſtneſs of the claim, *Be it enacted,* That in all caſes where the auditor has rejected or ſhall reject any account or claim as aforeſaid for want of the neceſſary proof, or from an opinion that the claim is unjuſt, the claimant may lay his papers before the chancellor, who is hereby authoriſed to make up an iſſue on the caſe and ſend it for trial to the county court where ſuch perſon reſides, or the general court, as the caſe may require, and any judgment obtained on trial as aforeſaid ſhall be ſufficient to authoriſe the treaſurer to receive the claim for payment agreeably to law.

And be it enacted, That in all caſes where it ſhall appear to the auditor by the liſts returned as before directed, that there are debts in the hands of the citizens of this ſtate due to perſons whoſe property has been confiſcated as Britiſh property, the creditors of ſuch perſons ſhall reſort for ſatisfaction out of ſuch debts, and the property confiſcated ſhall be only reſponſible where ſuch debts are inſufficient to pay and ſatisfy the claims of ſuch creditors.

And be it enacted, That the power and authority heretofore veſted in the governor and council to approve or reject accounts paſſed by the auditor be, and is hereby abrogated, and the auditor is hereby required to take into his poſſeſſion all the accounts and claims which now lie before the governor and council, and to reconſider, adjuſt, and paſs or reject the ſame, as juſtice ſhall require.

And, whereas there may be debts due to perſons convicted of treaſon, and there is no mode pointed out by law for collecting the ſame, *Be it enacted,* That the county courts be, and they are hereby directed to appoint a proper perſon in their county to take into their poſſeſſion the books, accounts, or other papers belonging to ſuch perſons convicted as aforeſaid, and that the ſaid perſon ſo appointed ſhall be, and is hereby authoriſed to collect, and if need be to ſue for and recover in the name of this ſtate, all ſuch debts, dues and demands, as he ſhall diſcover to be due in his county to ſuch convicted perſon, and to pay the ſame, after deducting his commiſſion for his trouble and expence, into the treaſury of his ſhore, and that the monies ſo paid in ſhall be conſidered as part of the eſtate of the perſon to whom due, and applied towards diſcharging the claims againſt ſuch eſtate; and the perſon ſo as aforeſaid appointed by the county court for the purpoſe aforeſaid ſhall, before he acts in virtue of ſuch appointment, give bond to the ſtate in ſuch penalty and with ſuch ſecurity as the ſaid court ſhall approve, for the faithful execution of the truſt repoſed in him by this act, the ſaid bond to be lodged with the clerk of ſaid court, to be by him recorded, and the original to be tranſmitted with all convenient ſpeed to the regiſter in chancery, to be by him ſafely kept in his office, and ſuch county court may allow the perſon by them appointed ſuch commiſſion for his trouble as they may adjudge reaſonable according to circumſtances, not exceeding in any caſe fifteen per cent.

And, whereas there may have been contracts and ſales made of lands by perſons who were Britiſh ſubjects at the time of the revolution with citizens of this or ſome one of the United States, and there is no mode of procuring a conveyance of ſuch property, or compelling a ſpecific performance of ſuch contracts, *Be it enacted,* That in all caſes where there has been a contract and ſale of any real property by a Britiſh ſubject previous to the revolution, and ſuch contract has not been completed, in all ſuch caſes it ſhall and may be lawful for the chancellor, and he is hereby authoriſed and directed, upon bill being filed by the party, and upon full inquiry made into all the circumſtances of the caſe, to decree a conveyance of the property and payment of the money agreeably to the rules of the court of chancery, and upon ſuch decree being ſigned, and the money paid, it ſhall and may be lawful for the chancellor to execute a conveyance in fee-ſimple for the ſame, but no decree ſhall paſs for a conveyance before ſixty days notice by the party in the Baltimore or Annapolis news-paper of filing ſuch bill, and a ſummons iſſues for the attorney general to appear and ſhew cauſe, if any, why ſuch decree ſhould not paſs.

Auditor's-office, January 23, 1787.

ABSTRACT of an ACT to extend the time for bringing in and ſettling claims againſt the ſtate, paſſed the 20th January, 1787.

BE *it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That all claims againſt this ſtate, on account of property confiſcated, depreciation and pay of the army, or otherwiſe, by any citizen thereof, or any citizen of the United States, or their executors or adminiſtrators, which have ariſen before the time limited by law for bringing them in, may be brought in, paſſed and ſettled by the auditor-general, on or before the firſt day of September, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſeven, and when paſſed and ſettled as aforeſaid, ſhall be paid by this ſtate as by law directed, any thing in former acts to the contrary notwithſtanding; provided the claimants, or their executors or adminiſtrators, make appear, by their oaths or affirmation, or otherwiſe to the ſatisfaction of the auditor-general, that for want of ſufficient notice, or from ſome unavoidable impediment, they could not bring in their claims as aforeſaid within the time heretofore limited by law.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That no claim againſt this ſtate, on account of the property of the debtor being confiſcated, ſhall be paſſed, unleſs ſatisfactory proof is given, that there are not debts due in the county to the perſons whoſe property has been confiſcated, to ſatisfy the claim exhibited againſt the ſtate, and that due induſtry has been uſed by the claimant to diſcover debts ſubject to attachments, and the proper means taken by him to ſecure his claim out of ſuch debts.

The general aſſembly having extended the time for bringing in claims againſt the public, the auditor-general gives notice, that the perſons who apply for pay or depreciation of pay muſt, before they can receive it, produce their diſcharges, or if they have loſt or miſlaid them, good and ſufficient vouchers of their being the identical perſons who ſerved in the army by the names they reſpectively call themſelves, and thoſe who adminiſter as legal repreſentatives of ſoldiers who actually died in the ſervice of the United States, muſt produce authentic vouchers that they are relations and true heirs of the deceaſed. And further, that no perſon who is not entitled to receive pay or depreciation of pay, either in perſon or as a repreſentative of a ſoldier deceaſed, will receive any anſwer as to what may be due to either of them. And no perſon, or the repreſentative of a perſon who was not in ſervice on the 10th day of April, 1780, and afterwards regularly diſcharged, or muſtered dead after that time, or who had not ſerved two full years before that time, from and after the firſt day of January, 1777, and was not regularly diſcharged or muſtered dead, need apply for the pay or depreciation of pay aforeſaid.

6 X C. RICHMOND, auditor-general.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's county, September 12, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 4th of June, a negro man named CHARLES, twenty-five years of age, a ſhort thick fellow, about five feet ſix inches high, has a ſhort flat noſe, a very bu-hy head of hair, thick lips, with a lump on the upper one, he is a handy fellow, and works well at the whip-ſaw; had on when he went away his common working dreſs; I have reaſons to believe he has other cloaths with him, but cannot particularly deſcribe them, therefore he probably may change his apparel. As I purchaſed him of Notley Young, Eſq; on Patowmack, I apprehend he is lurking about in that neighbourhood. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid fellow, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive if above ten miles from home thirty ſhillings, if out of the county forty ſhillings, and if out of the ſtate the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

20 WILLIAM BOWIE, 3d.

TO BE SOLD,

A healthy young Negro Wench, With a Male Child in arms. Inquire

5 of the Printers.

May 7, 1787.

TAKEN up as a ſtray by Philip Pearce, an iron grey MARE colt, about thirteen hands three inches high, neither docked nor branded, and appears to be about three or four years old. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

2

Piſcataway, May 3, 1787.

LAND FOR SALE.

Will be ſet up to PUBLIC SALE, on Tueſday the 12th day of June next, at the houſe of Mr. Charles Lanſdale, in the town of Piſcataway,

PART of a tract of land called Major's Choice, containing one hundred and eight acres; this land is valuable, and lies within half a mile of the ſaid town, but is ſcarce of timber, a dwelling houſe with four rooms on a floor, paſſage and three brick fire places, a good deal of very good fruit, the reſt of the improvements of little value; the payment to be made in the following manner, two thirds of the purchaſe money may be paid by bond with ſuch ſecurity as will bear an aſſignment to a perſon who lives on the intereſt of his money, and probably may not be called for in his life-time, if intereſt paid regularly. The terms of the other third will be made known on the day of ſale. Title indiſputable. w 3

3 X ELIZABETH WHEELER, CHARITY WHEELER, BENEDICT EDELEN.

SCHEME OF A BOOK LOTTERY.

1 prize of	100 dollars	is	100 dollars.
1 do.	52 do.		52 do.
8 do.	25 do.		200 do.
162 do.	4 do.		648 do.
172 prizes.			1000 do.
500 tickets at 2 dol. each			1000 do.

The ſubſcriber having altered the ſcheme of his lottery as above, hopes it will meet with the patronage of the public.

The drawing will commence immediately the tickets are ſold, under the inſpection and by direction of Meſſieurs Wallace and Muir, who will ſee the prizes delivered as ſoon as drawn.

Tickets to be had of the ſubſcriber, at his ſtore, in Church-ſtreet, Annapolis.

STEPHEN CLARK.

N. B. Each adventurer to have his choice of goods in the ſtore, agreeable to the amount of the prize drawn againſt the number of his ticket. 3

Annapolis, May 12, 1787.

To the merchant and griſt-mill holders of the ſtate of Maryland.

WHEREAS the honourable the general aſſembly of Maryland did, on the 11th inſtant, paſs an act granting and well ſecuring to the ſubſcriber, his heirs and aſſigns, the excluſive right of making and ſelling (for the term of fourteen years) certain machines of his invention for the leſſening of the manual attendance of merchant and griſt-mills, this is to inform all who may be inclined to have them erected in their mills, that they are very ſimple and ſtrong, and not ſubject to go out of repair, and their utility ſuch that they, if well applied, will perform at leaſt one half of the ordinary attendance of ſaid mills, and in his opinion they will ſave from waſte more than will pay the whole expence of erecting and keeping them in repair; added to his demand by virtue of ſaid act therefore they may well be eſtimated to at leaſt fifty pounds per annum ſaving to thoſe who uſe them. Thoſe deſirous of having them are deſired to ſend letters, poſt paid, directed to the ſubſcriber, Wilmington, Delaware ſtate, that ſuch meaſures may be adopted as ſpeedily to ſerve them, by

w 3 3 X OLIVER EVANS.

Annapolis, January 1, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of colonel William Hyde, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payments; as there are balances remaining in the hands of ſeveral of the late ſheriffs, in order that it may be more convenient to thoſe on the eaſtern ſhore, the ſubſcriber will authoriſe ſome perſon to receive the ſums due from them at the general court in April next, when it is hoped they will pay; thoſe on this ſide the bay are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcriber; thoſe who have claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in legally proved, to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, adminiſtrator of William Hyde.

N. B. Colonel Hyde in his life time lent ſeveral books and other things which have not been returned, and as ſome of the books were borrowed by colonel Hyde, I ſhould be much obliged to thoſe who have them to return them to me, 12 W. G.

Prince-George's county, March 20, 1787.

CINCINNATUS,

IS eſteemed by judges a horſe of perfect beauty, and his whole frame a diſplay of nature's greateſt maturity. He is a fine bay, delightfully dappled, has a ſnip, and one white foot, riſing five years old, in high condition and full primed virility, and will cover mares this ſeaſon for the moderate ſum of eight dollars. His ſire (whoſe lineaments he ſo truly bears) was the noted and much admired ARABIAN, whoſe get ſtands ſo generally approved—His dam was got by Dr. Hamilton's imported FIGURE—His grand-dam by DOVE—His great-grand-dam by colonel Taſker's OTHELLO, upon Old SELIMA.—From ſuch premiſes, it may be preſumed, that no horſe can be better calculated for the purpoſe of getting ſtock, either for the turf or ſaddle.—Cincinnatus is the property of the ſubſcriber, and ſtands in Upper Marlborough.

7 JOHN SMITH BROOKES.

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